

REMARKS

Claims 1-35 are currently pending in the above-referenced patent application. Claims 23-35 are newly added by way of the present Amendment. Figure 3 has been amended by way of the present Amendment. The specification on pages 2, 5, 12, 17, 19, and 51 have been amended by way of the present Amendment.

In the Office Action: Figure 3 was objected to under 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(p)(4). The disclosure was objected to on pages 2, 5, 12, 17, 19, and 51 for informalities. Claims 1 and 3-5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Pilc et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,510,777). Claim 2 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of D'Amico et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,579,379). Claims 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of Easley et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,496,691) and further in view of Hanson (U.S. Patent No. 6,029,062). Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al in view of Easley et al., Hanson, and Clapton et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,192,237). Claim 10 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of Easley et al., Hanson, and Gourdin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,913,162). Claims 12 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of Easley et al., Hanson, and D'Amico et al. Claims 16, 19, and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et

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al. in view of Easley et al. Claims 18, 21, and 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of Easley et al. and D'Amico et al.

In response to the objection to Figure 3 under 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(p)(4), the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. Figure 3 has been amended to designate the “COLLECTION OF INFORMATION” block as PIC 23, in accordance with the written description of the specification.

In response to the objections to pages 2, 5, 12, 17, 19, and 51 of the specification for informalities, the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. Page 2, 5, 12, 17, 19, and 51 have been amended to overcome these objections for informalities.

In reply to the rejection of claims 1 and 3-5 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Pilc et al., the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. These claims recite inducing a subscriber to normal service according to an instruction of a service control point.

Pilc et al. relates to a method for secure access control. However, unlike the recitations of claims 1 and 3-5, there is no disclosure of a service control point. Pilc et al. does disclose in column 4, line 17 “security control points”. However, security control points are not the same as the recitation of a service control point in claims 1 and 3-5. At least for this reason, a *prima facie* case of anticipation has not been established.

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The Office Action states on page 3 that “Pilc discloses...inducing the subscriber to normal service according to the instruction of the SCP (Figs 5-7 induce connection in block 833 of Fig. 7 according to the instruction of SCP).” However, block 833 of Figure 7 merely discloses “SCP grants access to requester by connecting requester and destination”. However, unlike the recitations of claims 1 and 3-5, there is no disclosure in block 833 of inducing a subscriber to normal service according to an instruction of a service control point. At least for this reasons, a *prima facie* case of anticipation has not been established.

In reply to the rejection of claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of D’Amico et al., the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. These claims recite inducing a subscriber to normal service according to an instruction of a service control point.

Pilc et al. relates to a method for secure access control and has been discussed above. As discussed above, Pilc et al. does not disclose inducing a subscriber to normal service according to an instruction of a service control point.

D’Amico et al. relates to personal communications service having a calling party pays capability. A “Service Control Point” is disclosed in column 2, line 7. It is implied in the Office Action on page 5 that “D’Amico teaches the step of inducing the subscriber to normal service” in column 21, lines 24-29 and column 21, lines 48-52. However, the disclosure in column 21 merely relates to how a “...ISCP uses [a] PCS number received with [a] query...to identify [a]

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subscriber's home location register (HLR)." However, this disclosure does not relate to inducing a subscriber to normal service according to an instruction from a service control point, as recited in claim 2. At least for this reason, the disclosure D'Amico et al. does not alleviate the deficiency of Pilc et al. of not disclosing "inducing a subscriber to normal service according to an instruction of a service control point", as recited in claim 2. At least for this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

In reply to the rejection of claims 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view Easley et al. and further in view of Hanson, the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. These claims recite transmitting an origination request message to a service control point if an authorization denial trigger is in an activated state. The origination request instruction message includes a parameter indicating a reason for the authentication failure or an authorization denial.

Pilc et al. relates to a method for secure access control and has been discussed above. As discussed above, Pilc et al. does not disclose a service control point. It is implied in the Office Action on page 6 that "...Pilc discloses...transmitting an origination request instruction message..." in block 827, Fig. 5, and column 9, lines 25-27. However, block 827 of Figure 7 merely discloses that "SCP looks up destination authentication". This disclosure in block 827 does not relate to an origination request instruction message. Further, there is no disclosure in column 9, lines 25-27 of a origination request instruction message which includes a parameter

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indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial, as recited in claims 6, 7, 9, 14, and 15.

Easley et al. relates to an enhanced call return in a wireless telephone network. Easley et al. does disclose a service control point in column 4, line 4. Further, Easley et al. discloses a “origination request invoked message (ORREQ Invoke)” in column 12, line 44. However, there is no disclosure of an origination request message which includes a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial, as recited in claims 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, and 15. This is evident and apparent as is disclosed in column 12, line 65 through column 13, line 2 that “[a] MSC...sends an ORREQ Invoke message 51 to an SCP...notifying the service logic...that an MS origination trigger criterion has been satisfied.” Accordingly, the disclosure of Easley et al. does not alleviate the deficiency of the disclosure of Pilc et al. of not disclosing an origination request instruction message including a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial.

Hanson relates to a prepay telecommunication system with unregistered roaming call processing. However, unlike the recitations of claim 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, and 15 there is no disclosure of an origination request instruction message including a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial. Accordingly, the disclosure of Hanson does not alleviate the deficiencies of either Pilc et al. or Easley et al. of not disclosing an origination request instruction message including a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure

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or authorization denial. At least for this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

In reply to the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of Easley et al., Hanson, and Clapton et al., the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. This claim comprises the same recitation as discussed above for claims 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, and 15. As discussed above, neither Pilc et al., Easley et al., nor Hanson disclose an origination request message including a parameter indicating a reasons for authentication failure or authorization denial, as recited in claim 8.

Clapton et al. relates to a call set-up process. However, unlike the recitations of claim 8, there is no disclosure of an origination request message including a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial. Accordingly, the disclosure of Clapton et al. does not alleviate the deficiencies of Pilc et al., Easley et al., and Hanson of not disclosing an origination request message including a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial. At least for this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

In reply to the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of Easley et al., Hanson, and Gourdin et al., the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. These claims comprise the same recitations as discussed above for claims 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, and 15. As discussed above, neither Pilc et al., Easley et al., nor

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Hanson disclose an origination request message including a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial.

Gourdin et al. relates to a cell test in a cellular telecommunication network. However, unlike the recitations of claim 10, there is no disclosure of a origination request message including a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial. Accordingly, the disclosure of Gourdin et al. does not alleviate the deficiencies of Pilc et al., Easley et al., and Hanson of not disclosing an origination request message including a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial. At least for this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

In reply to the rejection of claims 12 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of Easley et al., Hanson, and D'Amico et al., the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. These claims comprise the same recitations as discussed above for claims 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, and 15. As discussed above, neither Pilc et al., Easley et al., nor Hanson disclose an origination request message including a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial, as recited in claims 12 and 13.

D'Amico et al. relates to a personal communication service having a calling party pays capability and has been discussed above. However, unlike the recitations of claims 12 and 13, there is no disclosure of origination request message including a parameter indicating a reason

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for authentication failure or authorization denial. Accordingly, the disclosure of D'Amico et al. does not alleviate the deficiencies of Pilc et al., Easley et al., and Hanson of not disclosing an origination request message including a parameter indicating a reason for authentication failure or authorization denial. At least for this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

In reply to the rejection of claims 16, 19, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of Easley et al., the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. These claims recite sending an origination request when an authorization failure trigger is in an activated state.

Pilc et al. relates to a method for secure access control and has been discussed above. It is stated on page 15 of the Office Action that "Pilc discloses...sending an origination request...when the authorization failure trigger is in an activated state..." It is implied that block 815 of Figure 5 is relevant in Pilc et al. However, in Figure 5, block 815 merely discloses "is first level met by requester?" However, this disclosure does not relate to an authorization failure trigger, as recited in claim 16, 19, and 20. Further, there is no disclosure of an origination request.

Easley et al. relates to an enhanced call return in a wireless telephone network and has been discussed above. However, unlike the recitations of claims 16, 19, and 20 there is no disclosure of an "authorization failure trigger". It is disclosed in column 12, line 66 through

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column 13, line 2 that “[a] MSC...sends an ORREQ Invoke message 51 to an SCP...notifying the service logic...than an MS origination trigger criterion has been satisfied.” However, an ‘MS origination trigger criterion’ is not the same as an authorization failure trigger, as recited in claim 16, 19, and 20. Accordingly, Easley et al. does not alleviate the deficiency of Pilc et al. of not disclosing an authorization failure trigger. At least for this, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

In reply to the rejection of claim 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of Easley et al. and Hanson, the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. Claim 17 comprises the same recitations as discussed above for claims 16, 19, and 20. As discussed above, neither Pilc et al. nor Easley et al. disclose an authorization failure trigger.

Hanson relates to a prepay telecommunications system with unregistered roaming call processing and has been discussed above. However, there is no disclosure in Hanson of an authorization failure trigger. It is implied on page 11 of the Office Action that an “authorization failure trigger” is disclosed in column 6, lines 24-28. However, there is no disclosure in column 6 of an authorization failure trigger, as recited in claim 17. Accordingly, the disclosure of Hanson does not alleviate the deficiencies of Pilc et al. and Easley et al. of not disclosing an authorization failure trigger. At least for this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

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In reply to the rejection of claims 18, 21, and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pilc et al. in view of Easley et al. and D'Amico et al., the Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. These claims comprise the same recitations as discussed above for claims 16, 19, and 20. As discussed above, neither Pilc et al. nor Easley et al. disclose an authorization failure trigger, as recited in claims 18, 21, and 22.

D'Amico et al. relates to a personal communication service having a calling party pays capability and has been discussed above. However, unlike the recitations of claims 18, 21, and 22, there is no disclosure of an authorization failure trigger. Accordingly, D'Amico et al. does not alleviate the deficiencies of Pilc et al. and Easley et al. of not disclosing an authorization failure trigger. At least for this reason, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

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CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that any additional changes would place the application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney, Daniel H. Sherr at the telephone number listed below.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 16-0607 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,
FLESHNER & KIM, LLP



Daniel Y.J. Kim
Registration No. 36,186
Daniel H. Sherr
Registration No. 46,425

P.O. Box 221200
Chantilly, VA 20153-1200
703 502-9440 DYK/DHS:tljw
Date: January 6, 2004

Please direct all correspondence to Customer Number 34610